

Emperor Constantine allowed  
Arius to return to Alexandria  
and in 325, this rival champion  
having turned the city of Alexandria  
into an ecclesiastical bee-garden,  
he tried to calm matters down by  
sending Athanasius into exile  
in Gaul

c 330 AD

Cal.

Courses Cal included <sup>•</sup> dies fasti  
(business & courts open); dies ne faste  
(no business & courts closed); dies Comitiales  
(days when public assemblies might be  
convened); dies festae (religious festivals);  
dies priae (holy days)

The official introduction of the  
7-day week by Emperor Constantine I  
in the 4th century disrupted that  
arrangement

Constantinople was made capital of the Roman Empire. A new Christian centre was founded on the site of ancient Byzantium. Licinius died in 325. Constantine became sole ruler. In 330 he moved his capital from Rome to the East & ordered a new city; Constantinople to be built on the site of the ancient Greek colony of Byzantium, which lay at the gateway to the Black Sea.

C 330

7310-337

Duncan:Cal

Over the course of several years Christianity in Constantine's government gradually won out, perhaps because Constantine found tenets and organizational structures of the Christian Church easier to co-opt and merge into the existing imperial structure.

St. Basil, the Great

Bishop of Caesarea. A Saint, as great and cultured in mind as he was ascetic and frail in body. He defeated Arianism in the greater portion of Asia Minor and composed the monastic rule which has been followed by the religious orders of the East up to the present time.

So complete was his renunciation of the  
World that he replied with calm dignity,  
to the violent threats of the Asian emperor:  
"You cannot frighten me with confiscation;  
for I own nothing but this packed dress  
& a few books; nor with exile for the  
earth is God's - & therefore I am at home  
everywhere; nor with death for what is  
that to a man (here he lifted up the wrinkled  
skin in his emaciated hand) who is half  
dead and longs for God."

330 - 390

ST. GREGORY OF NAZIANZUS

An intimate friend of St. Basil

His writings, were considered of such authority, that the historian RUFUS wrote of him: "It is the general verdict, that whosoever does not agree with St. Gregory, cannot be right in his faith."

AD 330

Constantine founds the new  
eastern capital of the Roman  
Empire at Constantinople

C 330

Y 310-337 Duncan: Cal

Constantine completed the easternification by choosing BYZANTIUM, as the site for his new capital, CONSTANTINOPLE. Strategically located near the empire's richest provinces, it was within striking distance of both the western and eastern Frontiers.

In 330 he moved Capital to  
Constantinople

330

for Hist

Babylonia

d. of Rabbah b. Nahamani

One other kind of building must have special mention. A little before the Empire, the Romans adopted the Greek basilica and soon made it a favorite form of building for the law courts.

(So called from the hall at Athens where BASILEUS ARΧΑΤΟΣ {King archon} heard cases at law involving religious questions).

The general plan was that of a great oblong hall, its length some two times its breadth, with a circular raised apse at the end, where sat the numerous judges. The hall itself was divided by two long rows of

pillars into 3 parts running from the entrance to the apse - a central nave and two aisles, one on each side of the nave. Sometimes there were double rows of pillars, making two aisles on each side. The nave was left open up to the lofty roof; but above the side aisles there were galleries shut off by a parapet, which supported a row of elevated pillars. These galleries were for the general public.

The Christians found this plan admirably adapted for their worship. After the conversion of the Empire, numerous basilicas were converted into churches, and for centuries all ecclesiastical plans had this general plan. With slight changes, it grew into plan of the medieval cathedral.

330 AD:

Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria  
sent Frumentius to be the  
1<sup>st</sup> Bishop of Ethiopia.

11 May 330

Constantinople was inaugurated  
It was begun Nov. 324 immediately  
after the victory of Constantine  
over Licinius.

MON 12 MAY 330 AD

Emperor Constantine founded  
Constantinople (Byzantium)

330

Driven away from the Danube, the Goths changed their direction of advance. Around 330 began the increasing Gothic infiltration of Transylvania, a process that Archaeologists interpret as the expansion of the SINTANA-de-MUREŞ culture. This advance led to a confrontation with the TISZA SARMATIANS in 332. The attackers were possibly led by VIDIGOIA 'the bravest among the Goths' who lost his life near the TISZA R. 'through the cunning

of the SARMATIAS, SARMATIANS, and was buried there. Emperor Constantine sent his son Constantine across the Danube with a strong army, which attacked the Tervingi in the rear and inflicted a disastrous defeat. 500 TAIFALIAN horsemen did offer the attacking Romans a successful running fight but were not able to escape the Tervingian catastrophe. It appears the TAIFALIAN lost a part of their people to the empire at this time. While TAIFALIAN captives were deported & settled in PHRYGIA, the TERVINGIAN group that had penetrated into SARMATIAN land perished along with women & children, if there were 100,000 people starved to death" bears any relationship to reality.

In early Christian times, the Church appropriated the Romanized solar feast, held on December 25, and assigned it as Christmas, the birthday of the Son (Sun) of God. Was celebrated in Dec. 25 in Rome from 330 AD onward.

Jan 6, was the day 1st celebrated in the Eastern Churches until mid-5th

century, the Eastern Churches were  
also missing Dec. 25.

Constantinople made the capital

## The Founding of Constantinople

After reviving the empire under his rule and embracing Christianity, Constantine selected BYZANTIUM, a Greek city on the BOSPORUS, for his new capital. It is closer to the trouble spots than Rome. Also, it is easily defended and strategically located for control of the Black Sea and commerce with the rich East. Before his

death in 337 Constantine set the stage for the suppression of the west by founding a city that would rival Rome.

A lavish builder, he endowed his capital, renamed Constantinople, with the building and monuments of an imperial city.

Constantine turned his back upon both Rome and NICOMEDIA and made Constantinople his capital. There he surrounded himself with the impressive pomp of an Oriental Court, feeling that its psychological influence upon army and people would make its expensive pageantry a subtle economy in government.

He protected the Army, tempered despotism  
with humane decrees, He encouraged  
schools at Athens & founded a new university at  
Constantinople, where state-paid professors taught  
Greek and Latin; literature, Philosophy, rhetoric  
and law; and trained officials for the Empire.  
He confirmed & extended the privileges of physicians  
& teachers in all provinces, and allowed  
students to them

330

City of Constantinople was  
dedicated.

Many of Constantine's laws directly reflect the practices or morality of Christianity. It became illegal for Jews to own Christian slaves.

Rapists were to be burned alive. If a girl willingly doped with her lover, she too was to be burned alive and any nurse who assisted the elopement would have molten lead poured down her throat.

Under Constantine's laws many professions were made into hereditary castes, with no freedom for sons to choose a different career from their fathers.

Peasant farmers were tied to the land even more firmly than they had been under Diocletian. Corruption & extortion were ruthlessly punished.

1912 Dates. J-BK

330

Glass was 1<sup>st</sup> used in  
Cathedral windows.

Constantine redistricted the Empire.

Four great prefectures were:  
GALLIA; ITALIA; ILLYRICUM;  
oriental ORIENS.

These were divided into 13  
dioceses which were in turn  
divided into 116 provinces.

There was a hierarchy of

officials; 7 senior court officers.

There was a new arrangement of tasks. He called a Council of the State (CONSORTIUM PRINCIPIS)

He was cruel in his family. His wife FAUSTA plotted against him. He put her to death. His eldest son CRISPUS was executed. One of his nephews was executed.

Christianity was introduced into Africa.

Constantine chose BYZANTIUM  
(NOVA ROMA, CONSTANTINOPOLIS)  
for his capital.

Constantinople became an important center of art & literature.

330 AD

THE PALESTINIAN TALMUD  
was compiled.

About this time Emperor  
Constantine closed the great  
rabbinical schools.

330 AD

The feast of Christ's birth  
was celebrated on Dec. 25 in  
Rome from about 330 onward;  
the day chosen suggests a  
close association with the  
pre-Christian celebration of the  
winter solstice.

By the mid 5th century it  
had been supplanted by Dec. 28.

11 MAY 330

Constantinople was dedicated.  
In 1453 when Turks took the city,  
they renamed it Istanbul.

Byzantium was chosen by  
Emperor Constantine I as the  
new capital of the Roman  
Empire.

Founding of Constantiople

AD 330

Constantinople was established as  
capital of Roman Empire.  
It lasted until 1453

330

Constantinople becomes the imperial  
residence

330 - 1453

CONSTANTINOPLE

330 FOUNDED AT ANCIENT BYZANTIUM

Constantine definitely removed the capital of the empire from Rome. He established it at BYZANTIUM, which he rebuilt with great magnificence, and which took from him its new name, — CONSTANTINOPLE, "Constantin City." For this removal there were several wise reasons, political, military, economic, and perhaps religious. (1) The turbulent Roman populace still clung to the name of the old Republic, and an Eastern city would afford a more peaceful home for the oriental monarchy now established. (2) lying between the Danube and the Euphrates, Constantinople was a more convenient center than Rome.

from which to look to the protection of the frontiers, especially as the Persians were still thought the chief danger to the empire. (3) Constantinople was admirably situated to become a great center of commerce. Thus she could support a large population by her own industries far better than Rome, which had little means of producing wealth. (4) It is often said also that Constantine wished a capital which he could make Christian more easily than was possible with Rome, attached as the Roman people were to the old gods connected with the glories of the city. This last consideration introduces us to the most important part of Constantine's work.

330AD

Basilican church of St. Peter's  
erected ; pulled down in  
1506AD to make room for  
present Cathedral.

Constantine I renamed BYZANTIUM  
and called it Constantinople.

330AD

Constantinople founded as new  
capital on site of old Greek  
colony of BYZANTIUM

India: Accession of  
SAARC UPFTA

330 AD

Constantinople dedicated